



YOUNG FRANK POPE

Who Would Divide Volusia Before He Ran Up Against Captain Sams.

KIRKLAND, GOOD SAMARITAN.

One of the queer little quirks of Legislative plotting was developed yesterday to the amusement of the House members when it was recalled that Mr. Kirkland of Lake was responsible for blocking the passage of the bill to change the boundaries of Levy County while one of the Representatives most concerned was laying a plan to change the Lake County Senatorial District.

Mr. Willis of Levy took advantage of the absence of the Alachua and Marion County members to put in his bill changing the boundaries of Levy County so as to appropriate a slice from Marion on one side and Alachua on the other.

Mr. Kirkland, being the Lynx-eyed Bill of the force, saw through the scheme and objected, which prevented, with the assistance of Mr. MacWilliams' compounded objection, the passage of the bill.

Mr. Wartmann of Marion was absent from the hall at the time, and a little later he attempted the passage of a bill to reappoint the two Senatorial Districts comprising Lake, Sumter, and Marion. This provoked a tilt between the gentleman from Marion and the Lake County member, in which the member from Lake charged that the scheme was entirely political and would work a great injustice on Lake, because it would give the district a Representative that the people of Lake had no hand in electing.

Yesterday the joke was on the gentleman from Lake. While he was saving a part of Marion County for the Marion Representative the said Marion member was preparing to confiscate the Senator from the Lake district.

As both plans failed the affair was viewed with good humor from all sides.

WILL RECONSIDER IMMIGRATION BILL.

Through a correction of the Journal yesterday morning it was discovered that the motion to indefinitely postpone the immigration bill of Mr. Knight of Citrus was carried. Mr. Kirkland gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

TWENTY PER CENT CANNOT AMEND.

Under reconsideration yesterday, the bill of Mr. Pettigrew of Manatee to make it possible for 20 per cent of the registered voters of a town or city to call an election to amend the charter was defeated.

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BILL TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

In the House yesterday the bill of Mr. Willis of Levy to abolish capital punishment was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Willis argued that capital punishment had its proper place among those things abrogated by progressive civilization, and read from a magazine article in support of his contention.

Mr. Reese opposed the bill. The law, he said, prescribed capital punishment for certain crimes, but that another law leaves it entirely with the jury to say if the convicted person shall suffer the death penalty.

Mr. MacWilliams also spoke against the measure. The argument used by him was that Florida could not afford to take the risk of abolishing the death penalty, with its mixed population; the conditions in this State being vastly different from those States in which capital punishment had been abolished.

Mr. Mathews of Marion spoke in favor of the bill. He lived in Brazil 23 years, where there is no capital punishment.

In answer to the argument that the abolition of capital punishment increases lynching, Mr. Mathews said that he never knew of a lynching in Brazil.

Those who voted against the motion to indefinitely postpone were: Messrs. Carter, Decker, Faulkner, Hooker, Johnson, Jones, Kirkland, Knight of Columbia, McClellan, Malone, Mathews, Peoples, Russell, Smith, Wells, Willis of Levy and Williams.

GOD HELP THE RICH,
THE NEWSPAPER MEN CAN BEG.

"What in the name of God the people would do without the press I'm sure I don't know," expostulated Mr. Wilson of Calhoun in the House yesterday, after a motion had been made to indefinitely postpone the bill to require the publication of the proceedings of County Commissioners.

Mr. Wilson had recollections of a bill of his own to require School Boards to publish their proceedings, which was strangled with an amendment, and which he withdrew rather than have it pass in its crippled condition.

The bill for consideration on second reading was that by Mr. Reese, requiring County Commissioners to publish a full report of their meetings and to pay for the publication.

Mr. Willis of Levy, acting in his favorite role of Lord High Executioner, wanted the bill indefinitely postponed and didn't see why newspapers should be paid to publish something they should publish as news.

"It is strictly news," he contended, and his contention hadn't been projected before Wilson of Calhoun was warning it up from the rear.

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of some members in this House to strike at the newspapers at every opportunity," said he. "I don't know what would become of the country if it were not for the newspapers."

"And what would become of the newspapers if it were not for the people?" retorted Mr. Willis.

The bill was indefinitely postponed, but Mr. Willis became penitent, and moved a reconsideration.

WILL RECONSIDER PROHIBITION RESOLUTION.

The vote yesterday on Mr. Crawford's resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of whiskey in the State was 36 to 16 in favor of the proposition, but as the necessary three-fifths vote was not obtained, Mr. Crawford gave notice that he would move to reconsider the action.

TEN MINUTE LIMIT IN SENATE.

Beginning with Monday, Senators will be limited to ten minutes debate, and if the President watches the clock, the hammer will doubtless fall in the midst of some soul-stirring arguments.

HELP FOR FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The House yesterday passed a bill appropriating six hundred dollars annually to assist the work of the Florida Historical Society. The bill was offered by Mr. Farris of Duval.

THE BILLIARD CUE.

Concerning the billiard cue and the old fashioned "billiard mace," or "billiard mast," as Cowper wrote the word, it may be noted that the original French term for the instrument of the game was "massee" or "billiard." "Queue," according to Littré, was at first the name of the tapering "tail" or striking end of the less clumsy stick that subsequently rose in favor and eventually came to mean that stick itself. "Queue," in the sense of the tail of a wig, used sometimes to be written "cue" in English, but we reserve the French spelling now for this and for the tail of people at a theater door, giving the English to the billiard stick and to the actor's "cue," if that also represents "tail"—the tail of the preceding speech. But, as the actor's cue used to be written "q" or "qu," it has been thought to represent the Latin "quando" (when).—London Chronicle.

MAN AND THE BAT.

Man, alone of all the animals, habitually stands erect, with his head toward the zenith. The exact antithesis of man in this respect is the bat, which when at rest habitually remains suspended in a vertical direction, with the head toward the center of the earth. Between these two extremes all the other mammals are ranged, apes and monkeys approaching nearest to man.—New York Herald.

Caucasian bees are the most remarkable bees in existence for their gentleness. These bees are not absolutely stingless, for they possess this organ, so necessary to their welfare, but so seldom do they resort to its use that they are for all practicable purposes non-stinging.

A Russian is not of age until he is twenty-six years old. Until that time at least four-fifths of his earning must go to his parents.



YOUNG FRANK POPE

As He May Appear After the Captain Sees Him.

ADV.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Uncle Sam Now Employs Several Hundred Thousand People at Good Salaries.

The growth of the national Civil Service System is well illustrated by a statement recently published, showing that since Theodore Roosevelt became President 72,000 additional government employees have been put in the classified service—that is, their successors must be appointed under the competitive examination system. Practically the only large group of government appointees now outside of the classified service is that made up of the fourth-class postmasters.

During the last three years, for which statistics are available, 108,578 persons have received appointments, and the number of appointments this year seems likely to be greater than that of any previous year.

The rural free-delivery service is spreading rapidly. The number of routes in operation March 1, 1906, were 35,031; there were then 3,424 pending petitions for new routes, of which 294 had been assigned for establishment.

The liberal pay and vacation and sick-leave privileges, together with the easy hours of government service, and the splendid opportunities presented for advancement, have made the Civil Service very attractive; and more and more people are taking the examinations every year.

The remarkable rise in Civil Service of such men as George B. Cortelyou, who, starting as a stenographer, is now Postmaster-General; M. O. Chance, who has advanced from the position of messenger to that of chief clerk of the great Postoffice Department; Richard Perry Covert, formerly a stenographer, now chief of the appointment division of the Postoffice Department; William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to President Roosevelt; Jasper Wilson, Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture; Frederick I. Allen, Commissioner of Patents; Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of the Government Printing Office, and many others, has been an inspiration.

The large number of competitors means, of course, that a somewhat higher passing average is now necessary in order to be certain of an appointment. Those who receive appointments are usually those who have spent months in preparing for the examination.

The preparation for a Civil Service Examination is of a special nature, and many of those who have passed and received appointments would not have been able to do so but for the training afforded by the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa. These great Schools have had fifteen years of experience in teaching by mail, and have spent more than one million dollars in preparing home-study text-books. While most thorough, their instruction is so clear that anyone able to read

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